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Each of the collar bushings 14 has a first collar 18, which is produced integrally with the bushing member 16 and projects radially outwards from the latter. The collar bushings 14 with their bushing member 16 and collar 18 are preferably injection moulded from a plastics material, for example polyamide. A separately produced second collar 18', which is preferably also injection moulded from polyamide, is attached to each of the collar bushings 14 such that the overlap areas of the associated loop packages 12 are held and secured against axial displacement between the first collar 18 and the second collar 18'. In all the embodiments which are represented the collars 18' are of a circular ring shape in side view and coaxial with the bushing member 16. However the collars 18 and 18' may also be disposed eccentrically or be of an elongate form; embodiments of such arrangements and configurations are represented and described in the concurrent patent application 197 42 359.0-12.

Finally, the joint body 10 comprises a rubber-elastic jacket 20, into which the loop packages 12, the bushing members 16 with their integrally formed first collars 18 and the second collars 18' are vulcanised after the collar bushings 14 have been assembled with the associated second collar 18' to form a complete bushing arrangement.

Figures 3 to 7 show one of the bushing arrangements represented in Figures 1 and 2 which consists of an integrally produced collar bushing 14 and a separately produced second collar 18', which is attached to the collar bushing 14. The collar bushing 14 has at the annular end 22 of its bushing member 16 which is remote from the first collar 18 a lock-in depression 24 in the form of an outer annular groove. An annular lock-in protrusion 26' is formed

on the radially inner side of the second collar 18', this protrusion creating a snap connection with the lock-in depression 24. This is established by the second collar 18' being pushed with a moderate force onto the end 22 of the bushing member 16 until the lock-in projection 26' has engaged in the lock-in depression 24 according to Figure 3.

The two collars 18 and 18' have holes 28 and 28', respectively, into which the rubber-elastic jacket 20 penetrates during vulcanisation, so that the collars are firmly fixed. In order to secure the joint body 10, prepared for vulcanisation, in a vulcanising mould, an axially projecting locating ring 30 and 30', respectively, is formed on the axially outer side of each of the collars 18 and 18'. As can be seen in particular in Figure 3, the locating ring 30' of the second collar 18' lies against the end 22 of the bushing member 16 such that this collar cannot be pushed further onto the bushing member 16 once the lock-in connection has been established.

Figures 8 to 12 represent an alternative bushing arrangement which can be used instead of the bushing arrangement which is represented in Figures 3 to 7. The bushing arrangement according to Figures 8 to 12 is composed of two identical collar bushings 14 and 14'; each of these collar bushings consists of a bushing member 16 and 16', respectively, and a collar 18 and 18', respectively, which is produced integrally with the latter, preferably injection moulded from polyamide. The two bushing members 16 and 16' are in the form of crowns and have lock-in depressions 24 and 24', respectively, near their end 22 and 22', respectively, while lock-in protrusions 26 and 26', respectively, are formed at the associated collar 18 and 18', respectively. The two bushing members 16 and 16' can be pushed into one in a gap-free manner according to Figure 8 until the lock-in protrusions 26 are engaged in the lock-in depressions 24'

and the lock-in protrusions 26' are engaged in the lock-in depressions 24. Here too any further axial telescopic movement is prevented by the locating rings 30 and 30' of each of the two collar bushings 14 and 14' lying with their axially inner side against the adjacent end 22' and 22, respectively, of the bushing member 16' and 16, respectively.

The two bushing arrangements which are represented in Figures 3 to 7 on the one hand and in Figures 8 to 12 on the other can be developed according to Figures 13 and 14 by producing the collar bushing 14 - which consists of the bushing member 16 and the first collar 18 which is integral therewith - in a common mould and in a common operation with the second collar 18' and with a bracket 32 which connects the two collars 18 and 18' together, in particular by injection moulding from a plastics material.

Just like the bushing arrangement which is represented in Figures 3 to 7, the bushing arrangement according to Figure 13 is assembled by passing the bushing member 16 through the associated loop package 12 or through the overlap area of two or more loop packages and then locking the second collar 18' onto the bushing member 16. The bracket 32 is in the process placed around a head area of a loop package 12 or the overlapping loop packages, whereby this head area is additionally secured against slipping prior to the vulcanisation of the jacket 20.

The bushing arrangement according to Figure 14 is assembled in a way corresponding to that in Figures 8 to 12, in which case - as described in the above paragraph - the bracket 32 is placed around the associated loop package 12 or the overlap area of the associated loop packages.

In all the represented embodiments the components of each

bushing arrangement which are held together by a lock-in or snap connection can in addition be bonded or welded together. This is particularly expedient in the embodiment which is represented in Figures 3 to 7 if it is important to maintain a certain torsional coordination of the two collars 18 and 18'. Examples of this are eccentric and/or elongate collars 18 and 18' which are to be oriented differently in accordance with the orientations of adjacent loop packages 12. Reasons for such different orientations are described in the above-mentioned concurrent patent application (agent's file 1A-78 685). In the bushing arrangement according to Figures 13 and 14 the bracket 32 ensures that a certain torsional coordination of associated collars 18 and 18' is easily maintained during assembly.